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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The Day's Work.

Do thy day's work, my dear,
Though fast and dark the clouds are drifting near,
Though time has little left for hope and very much for fear.

Do thy day's work, though now
The hand must falter and the head must bow,
And far above the falling foot shows the bold mountain brow.

Yet there is left for us,
Who on the valley's verge stand trembling thus,
A light that lies far in the west—soft, faint, but luminous.

We can give kindly speech,
And ready helping hands to all and each,
And patience, to the young around, by smiling silence teach.

We can give gentle thought,
And charity, by life's long lesson taught,
And wisdom, from old faults lived down, by toil and failure wrought.

We can give love, unmarred
By selfish snatch of happiness, unjarred
By the keen aims of power or joy that make youth cold and hard.

And if gay hearts reject
The gifts we hold—would fain fare on unchecked
On the bright roads that scarcely yield all that young eyes expect—

Why, do thy day's work still,
The calm, deep founts of love are slow to chill;
And heaven may yet the harvest yield, the work-worn hands to fill.

—[Charles K. Shetterly, in Chicago Herald.

JUST IN TIME.

She followed him all day long like a little dog. If he ran, she ran, fell and scrubbed her knees, cried and was lifted up again. Thus it went on from the week's beginning to the end.

He grew tired of her, and would have liked to run away from her. But he did not dare, for she was his master's daughter, and he was—well, there was the rub—he did not know who he was.

He woke up one day and found himself born. The sky was above him, and there would have been earth beneath his feet if he had not pointed them in the wrong direction. He was christened in a random way Ola, and was put on the parish, as they say.

Jens Oestruo took him as his share of the parish burdens. When he was six years old he could be made useful enough to earn his food and shelter. Jens Oestruo then wanted to send him away, but his little daughter Birgit was so fond of him that he decided to keep him.

When Ola was twelve years old he could kick a cap from a nail high above his head. Birgit was so fond of Ola that everything he did seemed admirable. Once she said a bad word and Ola was whipped for it.

So Ola was sent to the mountains; he roamed with his alpine horn over the wide mountain plains, ate berries, caught fish, set traps and was happy. He hardly thought once of the little girl down in the valley.

One day late in the summer she came up to the dairy with her mother. She was carried up on horseback in a basket. When she saw him she flung herself down upon upon the grass and screamed with delight.

But when her mother had reached the hut she ran up to him and hugged him. While the cattle were being milked he went to look after his things. She followed him, proud in the thought that he tolerated her.

"Look here," he cried, lifting up a brown hare, "isn't that a big fellow?"

"What is it?" she asked.

"It is a hare."

"No, it isn't a hare. A hare is white."

"It is brown in summer. It changes its skin."

"Has he two skins, one inside the other?"

Instead of answering he took his knife and cut the hare's skin.

"No," he said, "he hasn't got more'n one."

* * * * * * * *

The time came when he had to go to the parson to prepare for confirmation. It so happened that she went the same year.

But though he had a coat now, it was a cast-off one of Jens Oestruo's, which was much too big for him. His boots, too, and his trousers had seen better days, before they made his acquaintance.

He walked aside from the rest; his ears burned when any one looked at him. But if any one dared to mock him he used a pair of fists which inspired respect.

He was a handsome enough lad and finely made, but his clothes and his frowsy hair made him look ugly. Heavy thoughts came to him, and a fierce, defiant spirit was kindled within him.

It was at such a time that Birgit ought him and spoke kindly to him.

"You mustn't mind the girls," she said, "they laugh at everything. They don't mean anything by it. It's just a way they have.

"Somebody will come to harm if you ever do it," he answered fiercely.

"That's foolish talk," she gently remonstrated. "I know you too well, Ola You wouldn't harm me."

"Ah, you don't understand me," he said. "It's no use talking."

"Oh, yes, I do understand you, Ola," she replied, with a smile, "and I wish you would let me say one thing to you before I go."

"Say it."

"I wish—I wish," she stammered, while a quick blush sprang to her cheeks. "No, I think I won't say it, after all," she finished, and hurried to go.

"Yes, say it," he entreated, seizing her hand.

"Well, I—I wish you could do as the hare, change your skin."

She drew her hand away from his and ran down the hillside, so that the stones and dry leaves flew about her.

That night he picked a quarrel with Thorger Sletten, who was said to be attentive to Birgit, and he thrashed him. All the following winter he kept watch of her from afar and picked quarrels with everybody whom she seemed to favor.

"Change my skin," he pondered. "Change my skin, like the hare. How, oh, how can I do it?"

This thought followed him day and night. One day, in the spring, an emigrant ship bound for America appeared at the mouth of the river.

Ola packed together his few traps and went up to Oestruo's to say goodby. He met Birgit in the birch grove behind the barn. It was the time when the buds were bursting and the swallows had just returned.

"Well, Ola, where are you going?" she asked, as she saw him coming with bundle and staff in hand.

"To America."

"America!" she cried, "America!"

The answer seemed to frighten her. She turned pale and caught hold of a birch tree for support. He watched her narrowly.

"What are you going to do in America, Ola?" she asked softly.

"Change my skin," he replied with a vigor that startled her. "And if I come back within five years with a changed skin you will promise to wait for me?"

"I promise," she whispered, weeping quietly upon his shoulder.

* * * * * * * *

Five years from that day a young man was seen hastening up the hillside to Oestruo. He had a big slouch hat on his head and he was well dressed.

His face was strong, square and determined, his eyes danced with joy, for in his pocket he had a royal marriage license with which he meant to surprise somebody up at Oestruo's farm. It was five years today since he left her, and it was five years she had promised to wait for him.

For this hour he had toiled, saved and suffered for five long weary years. He had been a silver miner in Leadville when the place was yet new, and he sold his claim for $50,000.

As he was hurrying along an old woman, who was sitting by the roadside, hailed him.

"Gentlefolks out walking today?" she said, holding out her hand for a penny.

"Gentlefolks?" he cried, with a happy laugh. "Why, Gurid, I am Ola who used to herd cattle at Oestruo's dairy."

"You, Ola! who was on the parish? Then you must have changed your skin."

"That was what I went to America for," he answered, laughing.

The church lay half way up the hillside. There Ola sat down to rest, for he had walked far and was tired. Presently he heard music up under the ledge of the forest; there was one clarinet and several fiddles.

A bridal party! Yes, there was the bride, with a silver crown upon her head and shining brooches upon her bosom.

The procession came nearer. Now the master of the ceremonies opened the church doors wide and went to meet the bride and groom.

Ola sat still like a rock; but a strange numbness came over him. As the party drew near to the gate of the churchyard he arose and stood, tall and grave, in the middle of the road. Then came Birgit Oestruo and Thorger Sletten. She looked pale and sad, he defiant.

"You didn't expect me to your wedding, Birgit Oestruo?" he said, and stared hard at her. She gave a scream; the crown fell from her head, she rushed forward and flung her arms about his neck.

"Now come," he cried, "whoever dares, and I'll make a merry bridal."

Jens Oestruo stepped forward and spoke. His voice shook with wrath and the veins swelled upon his brow.

"Here I am," he said. "If you want the girl you shall fight for her."

"Not with you, old man," retorted Ola; "but with Thorger I'll fight. Let him come forward."

The bridal guests made a ring on the green and the bridegroom came slowly forward.

"Hard luck," he said, "to have to fight for your bride on your wedding day."

Fight? Birgit, who in her happiness had been blind and deaf, woke up with a start. She unwound her arms from Ola's neck and stepped up between the two men.

"Oh, do not fight, do not fight," she entreated, holding out her hands first to one claimant and then to the other.

"You know, father, for whom I have waited for these five years. You know whom I have loved since I was a child. But you used force against me and threats. Now he has come back. I am no longer afraid of you."

"Whoever will be my wedding guest let him follow," shouted Ola, "for I have in my hand a royal license to be married to Birgit, Jeus Oestruo's daughter."

"All that money can buy you shall have," he added. "I'll make a wedding the fame of which shall be heard in seven parishes around."

He took the bride's arm and marched boldly into the church.

The wedding guests looked at Jeus Oestruo, who was venting his wrath upon the groom.

"You coward!" he yelled, "you let the girl be snatched away before your very nose. I am glad enough to be rid of such a son-in-law. Come, folks, we'll have our wedding yet. A girl belongs to him who can catch her."

With a wrathful snort he stalked in through the open church door, and the wedding guests slowly followed. —[Boston Globe.

Ancient and Modern Dress.

"I think the ancients exercised vastly more judgment in the matter of wearing apparel than do the moderns," said Thomas B. Lindsay at the Southern. "Compare the dress of a Roman Senator with the haberdashery of a member of the American house of millionaires. The former was graceful, comfortable, picturesque; the latter is the reverse of all these. We do not realize how incongruous and inartistic the modern male costume is, because we have become accustomed to it. A high silk hat, spike-tailed coat and baggy trousers constitute our ideal of faultless attire, yet it is sufficient to give an artist an acute attack of mulligrubs. Sculptors avoid it as they would the plague; artists frequently resort to gross anachronisms to get around a combination which makes a man resemble nothing created by the Almighty, and destitute of a single line of beauty. We are continually lecturing the ladies on the subject of dress, yet they have preserved some of the beauties and comforts of ancient costumes, while we have sacrificed them all and are proud of it as an Indian squaw who has traded a buffalo robe for a second-hand pair of soldier pants. Even the extravagancies of male costume during the Middle Ages were infinitely preferable to the stupid garments of the present. We will probably never return to the toga of the Romans or the gaudy colors of the crusaders, but the baggy trousers, the spike-tailed coat, and the idiotic 'plug' cannot last forever. Some genius will yet lead us out of the wilderness of absurdity into which we have fallen."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Mastodon's Skeleton.

J. W. Dougherty brought in from his ranch in Big Chino valley yesterday two large bones, presumably those of a mastodon. The bones were in one piece, but were torn apart when struck by a scraper twelve feet from the surface, at a point where he was having a well dug. Some of the enamel is still on the bones, but most of the surface is porous and holes are eaten out here and there by purely dry rotting. When put together, as first found, this solid mass of bones measures thirty-six inches in circumference and ten and one-half inches in diameter, which proves conclusively its prehistoric origin, as no animal living at present on the earth has any bone of this formation and size. It is all pure bone and nothing else. Mr. Dougherty will prospect for more remains of this unknown monster, which must have lived when Arizona was a better grazing country than now, as the ranges would not support any such herds at present. As an ordinary elephant will eat 750 pounds of hay per day, some idea may be formed of the kind of "range" these animals would require. So far as the Courier knows these are the first mastodon remains ever found south of the Rocky mountains. While the mastodon is supposed to have been a tropical animal, its remains have been found in cold climes, where it was frozen to death on account of a climatic revolution in nature or a sudden changing of the earth's surface from south to north. The bones can be seen at Hotel Burke.—[Prescott (Arizona) Courier.

Rapid Acquaintance.

Mudge—Judge Billings is a remarkably easy man to get acquainted with, don't you think?

Yabsley—I never noticed it.

Mudge—He is, though. I hadn't known him for over an hour before I borrowed a dollar of him, and inside of the next hour we got so well acquainted that he refused to lend me another one.

A LIVELY VOLCANO.

There Have Been Eighty-One Eruptions of Mt. Etna.

A Long Record of Destruction and Death.

Altogether there have been eighty-one eruptions of Etna which are fairly well authenticated. The first of these occurred 447 B. C., the second 426 B. C. The third, 396 B. C., was among the most important of ancient times, and much damage was done. The fourth is recorded 140 B. C., when it is recounted that forty people were killed. In 134 B. C. there was still another, followed by the sixth eruption in 126, the results of which would please the Sicilians of today mightily.

The molten lava so heated the sea that cooked fishes were thrown on to the shore. Not much damage was done, but the people ate so greedily of the fishes that many of them died of the distemper. In 122 there was another eruption in the pre-Christian era, almost destroying Katana, and the last before the birth of Christ occurred just before Cæsar died. It was accepted as a prophecy of the great Roman's approaching end.

It would appear almost as if the coming of the Saviour had quieted the turbulence of the huge mass, for it was not until 253 A. D. that there was another eruption. Then its activity was most pronounced. The lava flowed for nine days, and almost reached Catania. The devout historians of the time relate that its course was only staid by the veil of Saint Agatha, who had been martyred the year before and buried in a tomb in the volcano's slope. Two more eruptions followed, in 420 and 812. Neither of these did any damage to speak of.

In 1669 followed the first of Etna's eruptions of which there is a good, comprehensive account. At one stage during this eruption new walls were built by the inhabitants of Catania to arrest the progress of the seething flood, but they were found of no avail. Then religious processions were organized and the people paraded with the sacred relics of St. Agatha that were kept in the cathedral. But the lava still advanced, and finally the Bishop and the Senate, carrying the relics, proceeded to Monte di S. Sofia, where they erected an altar and remained until the lava subsided. Many thousands were killed during this eruption, and following closely upon it came the calamity of 1693, when over 40 towns were destroyed and nearly 60,000 people lost their lives.

During the present century there have been thirteen eruptions, none of which, however, entailed any such loss of life and property as is credited to the outbreaks of earlier days. During an outbreak in 1832, while a company of people were watching the lava flow near Bronte, the front of the molten mass suddenly exploded, scattering death and destruction. Thirty-six were killed outright and twenty others fatally injured.

Twenty years later, on the 21st of August, 1852, six English tourists were killed during an erruption, and at one point a cascade of lava formed which fell sixty feet. The Val del Bove, a huge depression on one side of the volcano, overflowed with lava.

In 1864, 1868, 1869, 1879, 1883, 1886 there were also eruptions. The last was the most violent.

From March 22 until May 18 of that year there had been threatenings of an outbreak. On the latter day the large central crater suddenly sent up a great mass of vapor, accompanied by showers of ashes. The next morning a violent earthquake was felt, and a new crater was formed about 5000 feet above the sea level. Lava began to flow in a great stream, and for two days made straight for the village of Nicolosi.

On the 24th the veil of St. Agatha was displayed by the Bishop, and penance services were celebrated. On June 4 the lava finally ceased flowing, after having reached a point within a few hundred yards of the village. The lava covered 1000 acres and destroyed property valued at $250,000. Since that time until the recent outbreak Etna has been quiet.—[New York Times.

Glaciers Delicately Balanced.

Glaciers plunge into the sea in many cold countries and perish by drowning, their dismembered remains floating away as bergs. But their end is by dissolution where the annual mean temperature rises considerably above the freezing point. At some certain level they melt faster than they can flow, and so terminate. The level, indeed, is a fluctuating one. Icelandic glaciers are now steadily advancing; Swiss glaciers, according to M. Ferel, have undergone, during the present century, five alternating periods of diminution and growth.

The meterological changes occasioning, and emphasized by, these oscillations are very slight. Their character, however, is unmistakable, and such as might have been anticipated. That is to say, glacial decrease accompanies a warm and dry cycle; glacial increase one that is damp and cold. Considerable alarm was accordingly felt lest the flooding of the Sahara, numbered among the futile projects of a recent sanguine epoch, should result in a largely increased snowfall upon the Alps, and the consequent ice submergence of inhabited valleys. Such fears, it is true, rested on a meteorological misapprehension, yet they were, in principle, well founded.

The glacial balance is sensitive. A very slight continuous preponderance of supply over wasting might, in a few years, betray itself by really formidable and altogether irresistible effects. Without one additional degree of cold, it is conceivable that a persistently-augmented deposit of snow upon the Gerstenhorner and the Schneestock, although otherwise scarcely perceptible, might enable the Rhone Glacier to overwhelm Brieg.

But this would be an exceedingly small step toward the restoration of a former state of things, when an ice stream close upon 250 miles in length, starting from the same source, crossed the frozen or non-existent Lake of Geneva, and debouched by Culoz upon Lyons. Without severe cold as well as heavy precipitation, ice could not possibly have gained so great an ascendency. And this was no local phenomenon; it was simultaneously prevalent over widely-separated tracts of the earth's surface.—[Edinburg Review.

The Dog Bethroned.

"It is a popular belief that the dog is the most intelligent of all four-footed animals, and that next in the mental scale is the horse," said George McDaniel, at the Lindell. "That is a mistake. The cow knows more than horse and dog combined are capable of learning.

An ordinary town cow which has been accorded reasonable facilities for acquiring general information, is much wiser than some men who have been honored with proud positions and expensive funerals. The average town cow can open a gate that fastens with a time lock, get into the garden and do $50 worth of damage before the exasperated owner can ram a charge of slugs into a muzzle-loading gun.

"I once lived in a village where one-half the inhabitants kept cows and expected them to forage their living off the other half. Finding the usual gate fastenings of no avail, I added a bolt and slept that night secure. The next morning every cow in the village was in my garden, and so full of cabbages that cost me $2 a head to raise that they could not go through the gate, and I had to knock down a panel of the fence to let them out. That night I added a log-chain and a patent padlock, and sat up in company with a double-barreled gun to watch proceedings.

An old brindled she-pirate came up and surveyed the house to make sure we were abed. Then she shook the gate and again surveyed the house. Next she went to work on the bolt with her tongue. In five minutes she had it drawn and started to come in. She looked surprised to find herself still on the outside. Half a dozen of her companions came up and surveyed the new jewelry. Then brindle broke a horn trying to lift the gate off its hinges. They appeared to hold a council of war; then an old spotted gourmand inserted a horn under the chain, lifted it over the post, and the whole drove marched inside. I gave it up and took the gate off its hinges. I now raise all my vegetables at the market."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Canned Fruit from Pompeii.

Do you know that we are indebted to the old Pompeians, who lived in the first century of the Christian era, for our knowledge of how to can fruit? Perhaps not, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Years ago, when excavations were first being made on the site of the old lava-covered city, a party from America found a jar of figs, not only one, but several. Upon opening one of them the contents were found to be as fresh and perfect as when put into the jar 19 centuries before. Investigations instituted on the spot proved that the fruit had been put into the jars in a highly heated state, and that an aperture for the escape of steam had been left in the lid, which, when it had served its purpose, was sealed over with wax. Yankee ingenuity caught the idea at once and the next year canning factories were erected all over the United States.—[St. Louis Republic.

Cabbage and Drunkenness.

Cabbage has always been said to be a cure for intoxication. The Egyptians eat boiled cabbage before their other food if they intended to drink wine after dinner, and some of the remedies sold as a preventive of intoxication on the continent contain cabbage seed.—[Chicago News.

CHOLERA IS HERE.

Brought Into New York Harbor by the Steamship Moravia.

The Progress of the Plague in Europe and Asia.

The cholera scourge which has been alarming Europe has reached the Port of New York at last. Its advent was by no means unexpected, and the wonder was that it had been delayed so long. It reached there on board the Hamburg-American steamship Moravia, which vessel came into port with her passenger list of 380 persons depleted by twenty-two deaths during the voyage from Hamburg, Germany.

The Moravia left Hamburg with 380 passengers on board. They were all steerage passengers, and many of them had been in Hamburg for several days prior to the sailing of the steamship. Most of them were from Poland, but there was a strong representation of Russian Hebrews, Austrians and Prussians.

The Moravia had been scarcely thirty-six hours out of port when a little girl was stricken with diarrhoea and nausea. She was removed to the ship's hospital. A few minutes later another case was reported. Some of the more intelligent of the passengers had been informed before they left Hamburg that cholera had reached the city, and inasmuch as they knew that an epidemic of some kind had broken out on board, they became very much alarmed. The first patient died on the second day out and was immediately dropped over the side with scant ceremony. A few hours later the second death occurred, and then for eight days death ruled the ship, and the passengers became almost panic-stricken.

The ship's surgeon, Dr. Israel, and the ship's officers strove to stem the spread of the plague, but day followed day and it became almost a necessary incident in the daily routine of the boat to push out the plank and send a canvas-covered and shotted figure gliding into the ocean with just a few prayers by the Captain as a matter of form. Finally the steamer's officers succeeded, by almost superhuman efforts, in confining the plague to the hospital and that part of the vessel which had been isolated especially for the sick.

Of the twenty-two passengers who died at sea, twenty were children and two were adults.

The plague-ship came up through the Narrows and dropped anchor off the Quarantine Station under the heights of Fort Wadsworth. Her formal report of arrival and of her voyage was sent off and at once telegraphed to New York City. Nothing in the report gave any indication of the true state of affairs on board. So she swung all night at her anchor, and in the early morning Dr. Talmadge, one of the Health Officer's deputies, went on board her. Two minutes' conversation with the ship's doctor caused the deputy to send the Quarantine tug back to the shore for Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Jenkins at once ordered the Moravia to get up her anchor and go down to the Lower Bay. She went out through the Narrows flying a yellow flag which showed that she was quarantined and warned all craft to keep away from her. In the Lower Bay she anchored off Hoffman Island.

During the day the vessel's passengers were most rigidly inspected, but no traces of cholera were found among them. Two women, who looked as though they had passed through a recent illness were sent to the hospital as suspicious cases. The ship was thoroughly disinfected and fumigated. Then the passengers and crew were returned on board the purified ship and detained there to await developments.

The Plague in Europe.

A cablegram from Hamburg, Germany, says: There is no questioning the fact that the present cholera epidemic is the worst that has ever visited Hamburg, and every hour the situation becomes worse. The people are dying on every hand and the plague is spreading. To-night's reports to the Board of Health are: 713 fresh cases and 276 deaths.

The writer has seen in the military drill-shed the bodies of 400 victims awaiting burial. Owing to red tape it is impossible to bury all the dead under the usual regulations.

Every person who can possibly do so is fleeing the city. Those whose duty, however, calls them to attend the sufferers, physicians, and those who have volunteered their services, doing a work that requires the extreme of heroism.

The ordinary form of burial will soon have to be abandoned, and trenches filled with quicklime will have to be resorted to.

The ambulance service is altogether too small to attend to the demands made upon it and sixty landaus have been hired as auxiliary ambulances. Into these vehicles the patients are placed, each landau taking four victims, and they are driven to the hospitals.

At the Eppendorf Hospital there are 800 patients suffering from various maladies. The number of doctors is absolutely inadequate to the demands made upon them. When cholera patients are taken into the hospital the ordinary patients are removed into one room to make space for them. The writer declares that he saw 200 dead bodies.

In the dirty, neglected passages a reporter saw bundles of clothing lying on the floors awaiting disinfection. Among the packages lay a number of bodies of those who had died from cholera.

The doors of the wards opening on these passages are left wide open and the sick can see the ever growing number of the dead. To get into the wards the people have to step over the corpses and the piles of infected clothing.

The cholera in Teheran, Persia, has at present apparently run its course and the epidemic is now decreasing. The daily deaths from the disease amount to 200. This is a high mortality, but it is a decrease of 600 compared with the deaths reported ten days ago.

The official returns show that during four days fifty-one persons suffering from cholerine were taken to the hospitals in Paris, France. The deaths during the same period were twenty-one. The number of patients still under treatment was 122.

The official cholera returns show that since the last report there have been 6144 new cases and 2741 deaths in Russia.

The number of new cases of cholera reported at Havre was sixty-five. The deaths numbered thirty-three.

There is no denying the fact that the people of England generally are beginning to be nervously apprehensive that, despite the quarantine regulations at the various ports, the country is doomed to undergo another siege of cholera plague. The disease has now appeared at Dover, one of the chief ports of communication between England and the Continent. One of the two cholera sufferers in the City road died in the morning. Great indignation exists over the belief that the first case of cholera that arrived in England was that of a sailor who came on a German tramp steamer loaded with bagging.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Three Powder Magazines Struck by Lightning in Texas.

Three powder magazines belonging, one each, to the Dupont, Rand & Nally and Hazard Powder Companies have blown up at Gainesville, Texas. There were about 600 kegs of powder in the magazines.

Lightning had been darting through the skies all the forenoon, and at 1 o'clock a bolt struck one magazine which exploded, at once wiping the others from the face of the earth. The concussion was terrific, the earth trembled, and men, women and children rushed to the streets.

The shock broke windows and in some instances ruined houses a mile distant. The explosion was heard fifteen miles distant. Cattle grazing near the magazines were killed and terribly mangled. Every house within a mile was badly damaged and the inmates seriously injured. Half a dozen persons were dangerously wounded by broken trees and falling timbers. The total loss will amount to $150,000.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Prohibition Candidate For President First in the Field.

The letter of acceptance of General John Bidwell, of California, nominee of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States, has been given out for publication.

General Bidwell says the danger of monopolistic tendencies menacing the Government is not so great as that of the destructive results sure to come from the liquor traffic. It is the constant menace of Labor, which creates the wealth of the Nation, and the traffic is now sapping and impoverishing the very foundation of the National fabric.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.

Passing to the question of woman suffrage, he urges immediate emancipation of women. The Nation that first gives women equal rights with men, he says, will earn a crown of imperishable glory. He fears delay, as England will lead.

On the question of finance, he says the position of the party that the money should be gold, silver and paper, issued only by the Government, is fair and broad.

On the question of labor he says: "In order to relieve the labor of the country of its abnormal and often congested condition, there should be the earliest possible revision and restriction of the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. These laws, so inimical to American Labor and the best interests of all, if not purposely enacted, have doubtless been kept in force for partisan considerations for fear of detriment to partisan interests, till our country has become the almost daily scene of riots, lawlessness and bloodshed, and not infrequently on such a scale as to portend, if permitted to go unchecked, the possible supervision of all authority. The discord between capital and labor cannot safely be allowed to continue. No matter what the cause, it is imperative to remove it. If it is necessary to have organizations as a defense against capital or competing labor, such organizations should be authorized and regulated by law."

On the tariff he says: "We must concede that all Nations have the right to levy tariffs. As Americans, we are in favor of protecting all American interests. The tariff proposed by the Democratic Party and that of the Republican Party differ only in degree; both are sufficiently high to be termed protective.

"The establishment of a system of income taxation," he says, "could work no hardship and do no harm. When the Union needed money most during the Rebellion the income tax was imposed and worked like a charm. It helped them to save the Union and will help to save the Nation now in another rebellion—the masses against the classes."

He advocates Government control, and, if necessary, the Government ownership of railroads.

On the question of public schools, male prominent in the platform, he says: "The teachings of the American public school should be in accord with American ideas and with American civilization, which, of course, is a Christian civilization; but they must be strictly and absolutely non-sectarian."

On the question of immigration, he says the doors must be closed in self-defense. "We do not want to war against foreigners," he continues; "we do not ask foreigners coming to this land of freedom to change their faith; we do not propose to Protestantize or Romanize, or in any manner sectarize them. But we do insist that they shall not destroy our liberties by any attempt to foreignize or anarchize us or our Government; that they should appreciate our liberties and privileges that are a condition of cttizenship; they should learn to speak our National language and to read and write it fairly well."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Emperor of China recently began to learn the English language.

MARSHAL MCMAHON, ex-President of France, although eighty-two years old, is as robust as at fifty.

JONAS WOLFE, the newly elected Governor of the Chicasaw Nation, is a full blooded Indian and can speak no English.

FRANCIS LONG, one of the few survivors of the Gresly Relief Expedition, is assigned to duty on Mr. Dunn's staff in New York.

BARON FAIRFAX is a practicing physician in Virginia, but he does not mount his coronet upon his prescriptions or put his lordly coat-of-arms upon his bills.

MULEY HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco, has a dash of Irish blood in his veins, his great-grandmother having been a blue-eyed daughter of the Emerald Isle.

MRS. HETTY GREEN'S millions number thirty-two. Mrs. Green is fifty-five years old and is the daughter of a New Bedford whaler, who left her $9,000,000.

ERNEST LONGFELLOW, son of the poet, is tall, somewhat slender, and has a few streaks of gray in his thick, dark hair. He is said to look much as his famous father did in his young days.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic) has written altogether more than 100 books for boys, and is now busy at work with another. Mr. Adams is seventy, but well enough preserved to last thirty years to come.

THE oldest member in the House of Commons is Charles Villiers. He is ninety years old, and has been in Parliament fifty-seven years, though in this matter he is beaten by Mr. Gladstone, who came in 1832.

PROFESSOR PETER E. TARPY, prominent in New York's journalistic, educational and political circles, has just had a grand banquet given in his honor by some of the most distinguished residents of the Metropolis.

A FINE specimen of the educated colored man is Doctor Blyden, the Liberian Minister to England. He is six feet tall and well proportioned. He is the author of several books and holds a number of honorary college degrees.

TAINE, the famous French author, is devoted to cats. He likes to sit with one in his lap, and often kneels before a chair in which one of these creatures is lying and talks to it affectionately. He has also composed sonnets to them.

ANDREW H. BURKE, who has just been renominated for Governor by the Republicans of North Dakota, was once a New York newsboy. He was a homeless, barefooted orphan when he secured his first situation as an errand boy thirty-five years ago.

THREE of General S. Boliver Buckner's staff of Confederate officers afterward became Bishops in the Episcopal Church. Lieutenant-Colonel Galleher rose to be Bishop of Louisiana, Captain Elliott to be Bishop of Texas, and Captain Harrison to be Bishop of a northern diocese.

THE most recent estimate of the capital invested in the electrical industries in the United States is $700,000,000, and of this amount $350,000,000 represents the proportion which electric lighting and power have attained; $100,000,000 is also the estimated investment in electrical supplies, of which the electric lighting and railway appliances constitute a large proportion.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THIS country makes 55,000 watches a week.

AN immense glacial field is reported in Idaho.

THE world's railways are worth $30,000,000,000.

A CANAL is to be built across Ireland to cost twenty million dollars.

LIGHT crops of sweet potatoes are reported from many sections of the South.

A NUGGET of gold worth $15 was picked up the other day in the diggings at Byron, Mo.

THE New York morgue received 9654 bodies last year. Of these 107 were never identified.

MORE United States vessels visit the Mexican ports than those of all other Nations combined.

TWELVE HUNDRED miles of railroad are to be built in Mexico. It will extend to San Diego, California.

THREE HUNDRED lawyers were candidates on one side or the other for seats in the present British Parliament.

A CENSUS bulletin just issued states there are only 97,000 female persons to every 100,000 males in the United States.

ACCORDING to a recent census there are about 86,000 paupers in London, not counting insane persons in asylums and vagrants.

THE census of India, just completed, shows that country to have a population of 280,000,000, a gain of eleven per cent over 1881.

A WATER moccasin six feet long was lately killed at Utica, Ill. When cut open sixteen frogs were found, several of which were alive.

GRASSHOPPERS are doing an immense amount of damage in Ohio to oats and other growing crops. Whole fields of oats have been destroyed.

THE pension agency in Topeka is the largest in the country. It pays out annually $16,000,000 to the veterans of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

THE Marker Ranch, near Lovelocks, Nev., comprising 17,000 acres of the best land in the State, was recently sold at sheriff's auction for a trifle over $100,000.

SAMPLES of tea grown and cured at Summerville, S. D., have been received in Baltimore, which expert tea dealers have pronounced superior to East India tea.

THE Fisheries Department has received advices to the effect that the mackerel catch of the New England fishing fleet to date is 22,000 barrels—exactly twice as much as last year.

ACCORDING to a census bulletin, the 150,335 families in Maine are divided by the census office into 62,122 families occupying farms and 88,233 families occupying homes that are not situated on farms.

THE Japanese are coming to Mexico in large numbers. Several large colonies have been established in the coffee district of Oaxaca, and the rich sugar lands of Sinaloa, during the past few months.

DURING one week in April 313 car loads containing 8816 tons of green fruit were shipped East from California. So far this season 6,000,000 more pounds of fruit have been shipped than last year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

HAWLEY, the St. Louis Club's new Texas pitcher, wears his hair long like Buffalo Bill.

MANAGER HANLON'S handling of the Baltimores is beginning to show in concerted team work.

THE Clevelands were the first team in the second division to win a game from every other team in the League.

DAN BROUTHERS, of the Brooklyns, is the only one of the famous Big Four of 1887 still regularly in the game.

A FEATURE of the playing of the clubs in the second season is the remarkable showing made by the new men.

THE League race is closer now than at any time before this season. Eight clubs have won at least half of the game played so far.

BASSETT is playing a great third base for the Louisvilles and batting like a champion. He is the best third baseman Louisville ever had.

DUFFY, of the Bostons, is credited with playing twenty successive games in centre field, in the second series, before he made an error.

HUTCHISON, Chicago's star pitcher, seems to be losing his effectiveness. His speed is decreasing and he has poor command of his curves.

MANAGER IRWIN, realizing that the Washington team was becoming steadily weaker in batting, has released Robinson and accepted Browning's terms.

BASEBALL is on the boom everywhere in the big League circuit. The attendance at the games in the second championship series, has been large everywhere.

TOM DALY, of the Brooklyns, has shown his worth as a general player to Captain Ward by his magnificent work in covering third base in the absence of Billy Joyce.

BOSTON won the first championship because her players went after runs, and Cleveland is out for the flag of the second half with the same general idea controlling the men.

THE St. Louis team contains three of last year's New York team—Glasscock, Gore and Buckley—and the New York team has three of the St. Louis 1891 play ers in its service—Lyons, Fuller and Boyle.

THE Baltimore Club management refuse to favorably consider the petitions for the reinstatement of Halligan, who was suspended for the season because of his recent savage assault on Stricker at Boston. The management say the suspension verdict will not be modified.

OUTFIELDER JOE KELLY'S work since joining the Pittsburgs has been wonderful, and it clearly stamps him as the star find of the season. He has splendid judgment in the field, is a fast runner, strong thrower, and a heavy, reliable hitter. His work has earned for him the sobriquet of "King Kel, Jr."

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland.	30	19	.759	Chicago	29	20	.592
Boston	28	17	.575	Louisville	29	20	.592
Pittsburg	32	18	.556	New York	28	20	.474
Brooklyn	22	19	.537	Baltimore	16	24	.410
Philad'lp'a	21	20	.512	St. Louis	16	25	.390
Cincinnati	21	20	.512	Washing'n	12	29	.287

BIG FIRES IN NEW YORK.

The Opera House Badly Damaged—Seven Other Buildings Destroyed.

Two disastrous fires were raging simultaneously the other afternoon, one a New York's magnificent temple of music, the Metropolitan Opera House, and the other, two miles away, in a group of buildings on Wooster street, occupied by furriers, paper-box manufacturers and small tailors.

In the case of the Opera House the flames completely destroyed the stage and scenery, and scorched the interior of the great auditorium. The fireproof partitions helped to save the Broadway end of the building, which was not damaged seriously, and the strong walls of the great structure stood unhurt by the heat of the fire, but the loss of property is estimated to be about $200,000. Cornelius Horan, a painter employed in the building, jumped three stories down a well hole to escape the flames, and received injuries from which he died the same night.

The down-town fire destroyed seven flimsy buildings at Wooster and Prince streets, occupied for business purposes by various firms. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a panic ensued among the employes at work in the building when first caught fire. One young woman died of injuries received, and five other persons were seriously hurt. The pecuniary damage is estimated at $350,000.

A PECULIAR boycott is in progress at Fargo, N. D. The business men of the town have boycotted the Northern Pacific Railroad because the company won't build a new station and hotel there. They have issued a circular to all their business connections asking them to ship their goods over other lines.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

REPUBLICANS SHOUT SCREAMS ON TINSELED SPEECH.

The best intelligence, the highest patriotism, the greatest courage and the largest hope for the triumph of principle ever exhibited, are vested in the Republican party. Its past, its platforms contain the political and statutory history of the last forty years.

Other great parties for seventy years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution held power and administered our governmental affairs. But not one of them settled any of the great questions which were developed by our national exigencies. The rights of the States, the national currency, the public domain, secession and slavery, were all questions of supreme importance around which parties grouped themselves, and in the discussion of which men distinguished themselves as statesmen or were extinguished from the public view.

These vital public questions were treated by these old political parties with a policy of compromise that amounted to cowardice on one hand and the Republican party assumed the reigns of government. To-day these questions are all answered and settled. Every beneficent provision of our Constitution, as practically interpreted and enforced, and every salutary law upon Federal statute book is the child of the child of the Republican party, either by creation or adoption.

As the result of Republican rule we have greater general prosperity than any other nation enjoys. Our people receive the highest wages. Capital and labor find remunerative employment in the most diversified system of domestic industries. We have the largest individual liberty and a central government whose touch is velvet but whose strength is iron.

What can the American people gain than by repudiating the party and principles under which they have accomplished so much that makes for the general welfare? Has the democratic party anything to offer us out of its principles and performances of the past, or through its present platform pledges and promises for the future? None whatever.

PROSPERITY HAUNTS HIM.

Ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, says that Cleveland is "handicapped by the general prosperity of the country.

The Republican party was handicapped last fall by the outrageous lying concerning high prices which were charged to the McKinley bill. That lie will be of no service to Cleveland this fall.

The general prosperity of the country, the increase of wages, the admitted decrease in the cost of living and the extension of our foreign trade, all vindicate the Republican position.

The Democrats are doing considerably less howling against negro domination just now than they did before they discovered that nothing but negro votes saved their ticket from ignominious defeat at the recent election in Alabama. Indeed, the Democracy now seem willing to submit to negro domination on condition that the negroes do their dominating on the Democratic side.

Secretary Foster declares that "the great issue of the campaign is the tariff," and square deal free traders, like the editors of the Philadelphia "Record" and Louisville "Courier-Journal," agree with him. It is only the spook fighting howlers against the "Force bill" who want to dodge the issue and get away from the real battle ground.

The Democratic Governor of Georgia has written an open letter to the colored men, fooling for their votes. Yet until this epoch-making election in Alabama a democrat who "abused" Negroes "fellow citizens" was derided and rejected, and did not "wave a nigger-loving Republican flag," amid shouts of satirical glee.

Benjamin Harrison's letter of acceptance has appeared as we go to press. Like all that emanates from him, it has the right ring and fully covers the ground. It will be published in next weeks CAROLINIAN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that David B. Hill was right when he said the Democratic platform had turned every workshop in the country into a Republican headquarters.

The President has promptly issued an order that all vessels carrying immigrants from foreign ports shall be subject to a quarantine of at least 20 days.

IN A "PECK" OF TROUBLE

The Democratic Labor Commissioner of New York, appointed by Grover Cleveland while Governor, has just made his annual report, and it has thrown the cohorts of Cleveland in a rage. He frankly acknowledges that it was his purpose in starting out to "establish a preconceived theory," but acknowledges "failure and positive discomfiture."

Mr. Peck says: "The result shows as that the leading democratic speakers on the tariff are in error as to the effects of the McKinley bill;" that the McKinley act has advanced the wages of nearly three hundred thousand workmen in the State of New York; has increased the productions of manufactories, and stimulated business generally. Is comment needed?

RIGHT ON THE ROLL

When the history of the Harrison Administration is written it will take its place high on the roll of honor as having been devoted to the protection of the national safety and dignity and to the conservation of the best interests of the people of the United States.

During the last four years incidents have occurred which, with a weak administration would have plunged this country into war, but which under the firm and skillful statesmanship of President Harrison have demonstrated that we can neither be hurried nor bullied, and that we are a peaceful nation because we love peace, not because we fear war.

Democratic Vice President candidate Stevenson in a recent speech declared that the National Treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy. According to the official figures, he got within $50,000,000 of the truth. But that is about as good a guess as politicians of the Stevenson type usually make.

It will cut the calamityites to the heart to read the announcement of Treasury officials that the customs revenues are increasing at the rate of $1,000,000 a month, and that the Government of the United States is in no danger of becoming bankrupt.

Democratic papers generally say that the supremacy of Democracy in this State is in danger, but think that by "good work" they may succeed. They evidently mean that by "good work" should be put in other politicians.

The remark of Lincoln about fooling the people once, but not all the time applies to the attempt now to fool them about the McKinley law. The fooling that worked in 1890 will not work now.

Gov. Boies is not being quoted by the Democrats now. In one respect Boies is like Hill and Gray. He will put no crape on his hat if Cleveland be defeated.

McKinley prosperity has ceased to be a Republican campaign hallucination. It is a reluctant and compulsory Democratic confession.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sep. 2nd, 1892.

Republicans certainly have every reason to be satisfied with the political news brought to Washington from every section, by level-headed men who know whereof they speak. United States Treasurer Nebeker, who knows Indiana politics all through, returned from a visit to that State this week, and he says of the situation: "Everything looks encouraging for us in Indiana now; the trouble which existed in the Fort Wayne district is on the way to a satisfactory settlement. The third party will amount to very little in the State, and can hardly be considered a factor in the result. It is true that there is very little shouting in the campaign out there, but the little there is, is being done by Republicans. Indiana is always a close State and it always requires hard work to carry it; but it will certainly go republican this year." Senator Hiscock, of New York, who was in Washington this week, was supposed to be jubilant over the outlook in that important State. "Everything is coming our way," said he, "there are no weak places in the republican line of battle, and the main issue, which the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor has brought so prominently forward, with cause thousands of Democratic working men to vote for Harrison and Reid. Yes sir, New York is all right."

Judge Crounse, the republican candidate for Governor of Nebraska, returned to Washington this week to close up his official duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, preparatory to resigning and devoting all of his time to the campaign. He says: "The Nebraska republicans have entered this fight to win. Two years ago—owing to two successive failures of crops, something unprecedented in the State, and the consequent feeling of discontent, Nebraska fell largely into the Alliance movement, one consequence of which is, that our State, which has always been so strongly republican, is to-day misrepresented in Congress. This state of affairs we propose to change. The Alliance party is making no gains; on the contrary many of its members are returning to the republican party, some of them having participated in the late republican caucuses and conventions. The conditions have all changed. Two good crops in succession have put our people in the happy frame of mind which full cribs and graineries usually bring. More and better campaign work will be done by the republicans this year than ever before, and you may confidently expect a republican victory in November, in Nebraska."

North Carolina's Forest Exhibit.

The State of North Carolina stands alone in the United States, and also in the whole world, for the magnificent array reached by the dicidious trees of her forests. With the single exception of Florida, no other State has so many kinds of trees, both hard and soft wooded, and even Florida is far behind in the variety of valuable timber.

An important part of the North Carolina exhibit at Chicago will consist of a pamphlet for free distribution, describing the trees and forest resources of the State. The agent in charge of the collection, Mr. Gifford Pinchott, Biltmore, Buncombe county, North Carolina, is anxious to gather together the largest possible number of measurements of the finest trees standing either in the forest or in the open, in order to incorporate them in the pamphlet. It should be a matter of pride with our citizens to see that the trees of this section are fully represented, for an attempt will be made to connect the measurements of all remarkable trees, with the names of the localities in which they grow. The only way to accomplish this end is to send the dimensions of remarkably fine trees of any species growing in the State, to the Agent above mentioned. In doing so send actual measurements in preference to guesses, and give the following dimensions whenever possible. The circumference or diameter at four feet above the ground, the height of the trunk to the first branches, the height of the whole tree, and its spread if that is a noteworthy feature. Be careful to locate each tree exactly, so that the Agent may have no difficulty in finding it later if it should be thought well to photograph it.

Trees standing in the forest are preferred to those which have grown in the open; but measurements of any fine trees will be welcome and useful, especially when the age of the tree is accurately known.

Not only measurements, but all accurate information concerning the trees of the State will be of great value to Mr. Piuchot, and it is earnestly requested that those who have special information at haud, or who are willing to collect it, will communicate at once with him, since every effort is to be made to render the State Forest Exhibit worthy of the splendid forest flora which it is to represent.

No Longer A Democrat.

An old democratic fighter, Colonel Henry H. Finley, the lawyer of No. 31 Broad st., who directly represented Mr. Tilden during the campaign in October, 1876, in the States of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, has joined the Republican party, and will fight his old party this year. Colonel Finley worked hard for Cleveland in his first campaign, but the administration discouraged and disappointed him. He said yesterday:

"When Mr. Cleveland ran the second time I opposed him because I did not see what the Democratic party had to gain by his re-election. As a reformer I consider Mr. Cleveland a sham and a humbug. I do and did not oppose him for any private or personal reason. I have no personal grievance against him, and as I never asked or wanted any office I am not a disappointed officeseeker. But the promises of reform made by himself and his cabinet were not kept. The public service was not improved, and to a very large extent, it was worse than it had been under previous administrations.

"Mr. Cleveland to-day is not a vote stronger than he was when he was defeated four years ago, and Mr. Harrison has gained heavily. That is natural. His administration has been honest and decent, there have been vast commercial advantages gained through it by the United States, and there have been no scandals that the Democrats can make an issue of. In fact, they are very much at sea what the issue is to be. The "Force" bill, as they call it down South, is not and will not be an issue. There is no fear of negro domination in the South, and the North will not be led to decide a National question on the issue presented by a proposed law which is to insure the counting of votes when they are cast. I asked a prominent lawyer, the son of the ex-Governor of one of the Southern States: "What's the matter, don't you let the negroes vote?" He answered, "Oh, yes, we let them vote, sure enough, but you see we have two ballot boxes. The negroes cast their ballots into one box and we count the ballots in the other.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds is guarnteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from LaGrippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug-Store. Large size 50c. and $1.

Some Of The Reasons.

Exchange.

The president of the Summit (N. J.) Silk Manufacturing Company, in giving the reasons why his company has established mills in that village, says that he and his associates would never have put their money into the enterprise but for the McKinley Tariff bill and their faith in the re-election of President Harrison, "which faith is based on our confidence in the sound common sense of the American people." These are the words of a practical business man who is literally proving his faith by his works. The conservative sense of the people at large cannot but strongly favor the retention in office of a President who has proved so safe and trustworthy as Mr. Harrison.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Mr. Cleveland's Weakness.

Grover Cleveland's partisans may well "go West" with their efforts to elect him. For, as intelligent men, they must realize that they cannot carry New York for the ex-President. What does this frantic attempt to flood the Western States with money mean? Why this phenomenal anxiety to secure the electoral votes of that section? The questions are readily answered. Mr. Cleveland is decidedly weaker now than he was in 1888, and the managers of his canvass realize that fact, and in their desperation are resorting to novel measures. Having given up New York, they think they will try the effect of a campaign of demoralization—a campaign in which the profuse expenditure of money will take the place of argument—in some of the new States. But the scheme is as impotent as it is desperate. It is more than that; it is an insult to the electors of the States in which it will be worked. The people of these States are not mercenaries. They are able to meet their own legitimate election expenses. Neither are they corrupt. There doubtless are bribe-takers among them, but the votes of the large majority are not for sale.

Several causes render Mr. Cleveland weaker than he was when General Harrison defeated him in 1888. Then he had enlisted in his behalf an army of officeholders. Now he entirely lacks such assistance. Then he ran as the first choice of the Democracy of his own State—the pivotal State of New York. Now he is running as the one candidate against whose nomination every delegate from New York to the National Democratic Convention emphatically protested. Then he ran on a platform which, while it rejoiced the hearts of the Free Traders, did not quite satisfy them. Now he is running on a platform so radically Free Trade that the Protection system is stygmotised as unconstitutional. Then he had not been beaten by Benjamin Harrison, against whom he is running a second time. Now he has been. Then Harrison's fitness for the Presidency, and his ability to discharge all his great and manifold duties to the general satisfaction, were still to be proved. Now they have been demonstrated.

Facts That Demolish Theories.

Boston Advertiser.

Official Treasury reports will soon become as distasteful to our Democratic friends as holy water is said to be to a certain person of unsavory reputation. One by one these reports, whose accuracy is unimpeachable, break in pieces trusted Cleveland and Stevenson arguments.

Health demands a healthy liver. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and indigestion.

W. F. Deal, a farmer of Caldwell county, has had a strange piece of luck. While walking over a mountain ridge he found over twenty five pounds of silver ore, piled at the root of a tree. It assayed 60 per cent. of silver. Deal extended his search and found several small but old shafts. The matter will be further examined into. The discovery is an entirely new one.

That shortness of breath is dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says he never knew so much activity in the matter of orders for fertilizer tax tags during August as during the month just ended. The amount of such orders was twice as great as ever before.

Simmons Liver Regulator is a most excellent appetizing tonic.—Samuel S. Pentz, Chap. to Bishop of North Carolina.

Work still progresses on the deaf and dumb school at Morganton. The basement and first story will soon be completed. It is a magnificent building, well designed and constructed.

NOTICE.

North Carolina Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

John L. Munden and Lutie Munden, petitioners, vs. Mary W. Munden, Clarence B. Munden, Charles W. Munden, Penelope F. Munden and Joshua W. Munden, respondents:

The defendants will take notice: That the above named plaintiffs or petitioners have filed a petition in the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, for the partition of the lands of the late James H. Munden among his heirs-at-law, said to be the parties to this proceeding: And the said defendants, especially Mary W. Munden, who is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, will take notice, that they are required to appear at the Court House in Pasquotank County on the 12th day of October, 1892, and answer the complaint or petition in this cause filed in the Superior Court, or demur to the same, otherwise the relief prayed for will be granted.

Signed at office in Elizabeth City, N. C. this the 1st, September, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN,
C. S. C.

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

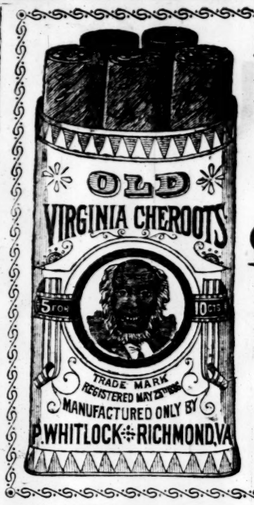
John F. Davis, Plaintiff, vs. Harvey Terry and wife, Alice, Timothy Ely and wife Hannah:

The defendants, Harvey Terry, and wife and Timothy Ely and wife Hannah, will take notice, that the plaintiff John F. Davis has commenced an action against them to compel the execution of a deed for one-half of the "Great Park Estate," and thirteen hundred acres in addition to said one half, pursuant to the terms of an agreement made and entered into about April 22nd, 1884 and of record in Pasquotank County: And the said defendants will further take notice, that they are required to be and appear at the next term of Superior Court for the County of Pasquotank, to be holden at Elizabeth City on the 3rd Monday of September, 1892, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint then to be filed, and see proceedings, or judgment will be given for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at office of Clerk of Superior Court for the County of Pasquotenk at Elizabeth City, this the 1st day of August, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Wm. J. Griffin, Atty, for pl'ff. — Clerk Superior Court Pasquotank Co

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.



Some Men Pay

TEN CENTS FOR A CIGAR THAT IS NO BETTER THAN AN

Old Virginia Cheroot.

THEY ARE SOLD FIVE FOR 8 TEN CENTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

FOWLER & CO.

THE ELIZABETH CITY ACADEMY.
LIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will open its Fifteenth annual term on **Monday, September 19, 1892.**

Both Sexes. Prepares for Business or College. Shorthand and Typewriting added to the curriculum. Music a special feature of the School. Low rates of Board and Tuition. Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Or S. E. MARTIN,
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NAG'S HEAD HOTEL COMP'NY
NAG'S HEAD, N. C.

BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, DRIVING, SHOOTING, WATCHING THE BILLOWS ROLL, &c.

SEASON OF 1892.

The Steamer "Clarence," new and elegantly equipped, will make regular trips until about the 15th of September. An entire change has been made in the management of the Hotel. The services of an EXPERIENCED CATERER, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL COOK AND WELL TRAINED WAITERS have been secured. A lady of refinement and experience has accepted the position of Matron. Trains will make frequent trips from the Hotel to the Ocean. There will be accommodations for horses of guests of the Hotel.

CHEBAR

will be carefully stocked with pure wines and liquors, and will be under the management of a scientific and expert attendant. Every effort will be made to add to the pleasure and promote the happiness of the guests

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL CO.
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLIN

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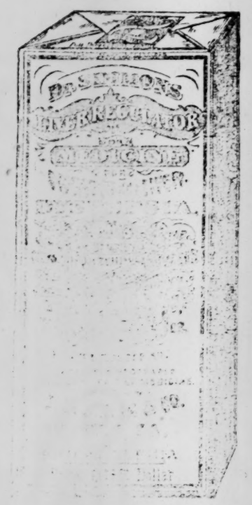

another gave the
Democratic Editor.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, E. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard, Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—S. D. Barnes. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and T. S. White.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achorce Lodge, No. 14—B. L. Banks, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tuber Creek Council, No, 1209—J. P. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas., F. M. Cook Jr, Collector.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education: W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Joaes. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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East Main Street,
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C. A. Snow & Co.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. Sep't 7, 1892.

☞ A cool September thus far.

☞ Farmers are busy saving fodder.

☞ The peanut crop promises to be a prolific one.

☞ Cotton is small but is reported fairly full. It isn't the largest weed that makes the largest crop.

☞ For valid reasons the dates of the Park Fair haue been changed to October 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞ A heavy sweet potato crop was planted, and the yield is going to be abundant.

☞ Gurritucк Court this week, Judge Hoke presiding. He will hold Camden Court next week,

☞ The Nag's Head season is nearing its close. It has been a successful one.

☞ Every man has a right to enjoy political opinions, aye, and express them, without being made a target for abuse.

☞ Mr. Dempsey Cartwright, a venerable and well known citizen of this county, died on Saturday. His age was about 92 years.

☞ The proceedings of the Carteret County Republican Convention will appear next week. By the way, our friend Collector Duncan is "all right,"

☞ The "Albemarle Park Journal" will make its appearance in a few days. It will contain the premium list, rules and regulations, and other important matter pertaing to the Fair. It will be issued weekly.

☞ To several inquiries the CAROLINIAN replies: The National outlook for the Republicans is more than encouraging. As for the State, much depends on the action of the Convention at Raleigh to-day.

☞ On Saturday a telegram came summoning our Fire Company to Elenton, as a conflagration was raging, threatening the destruction of the town. The 'Fire laddies' left at once, with engine and apparatus, on a special car, returning on Sunday morning. The large Lumber Mills of Branning & Co., were all burned down and several million feet of lumber consumed. It throws some 200 laborers out of employment.

☞ The Plymouth "Beacon" of last week says:

Mr. James Harrison, living three miles from town, presented us with a stalk of corn that measured 16 feet in length. Perhaps the largest we have ever seen.

The editor of the CAROLINIAN can show stalks *four inches* taller than that. Born and reared on a farm, he not forgotten what he practically learned, nor has he lost interest in growing crops.

☞ The CAROLINIAN believes and contends that real prosperity will never come to our Southland until we adopt a policy that will change the ballance of trade. We must buy less and produce more—buy less from the North and produce more of the articles of common use and consumption. When the South imitates the North by producing her own manufactured goods; when she takes one-fourth of her population from the fields and puts them into the shops, she will begin to enjoy a prosperity such as she has never experienced before.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has always been an advocate of District Fairs. Their possibilities for good are great. Farmers and their families allow their work to keep them confined to the farm the most of the year, and there is not enough social intercourse among them. The Fair furnishes an opportunity for meeting with all the progressive farmers of the section, seeing the product of their skill and enterprise, and gaining new ideas. So get ready everybody and come to the Albemarle Park Fair next month.

☞ So far as the Peoples' Party is concerned, the CAROLINIAN sympathises with its efforts to break down Bourbon intolerance. How many of the number who have started out in its ranks will "stick" remains to be seen; but it is evident that not all, if any, of them will or can be cowed and bullied by the tyranous reproach of political whips. It is time the scepter of power be taken from the party in this State that dares undertake to put the thumbscrews to honest divergence of political opinion and action.

☞ The Commissioners of this county at their meeting on Monday appointed the following persons as registrars for the coming election: Elizabeth City—1st Ward, C. W. Williams; 2d Ward, D. B. Bradford; 3d Ward, G. W. Ward; 4th Ward, R. F. Simpson, 5th Ward, James Spires; Salem, Jno. Brothers; Pool's School House, J. F. Weeks; Nixonton, W. H. Reed; Mt. Hermon, Charles Reid; Cartwright's School House, Samuel Simpson; Providence, W. F. Pritchard; Newland, T. L. Jones. The appointment of the poll inspectors was postponed until the October meeting.

☞ Use whitewash freely around stables and outhouses.

—IF ROBINSON & Co. can't sell you, who can? They are headquarters on groceries and hardware.

☞ Prepare to provide your stock with a variety of feed

—— Half a dozen Carpenters wanted immediately. Apply to E. W. Dozier, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Air-slacked lime absorbs carbonic acid gas and becomes insoluble.

—Off its base. The stove that's moved to make room for one of Robinson & Co's. NEW LEE Cook Stoves.

☞ Save all the manure possible; you will have less need to purchase.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞ The world is full of people who are charming until they settle down near you.

—IF YOU don't buy your goods until you can beat Robinson & Co's. prices, you are in for a life-long wail.

☞ There is no single fact that gives better evidence of a farmers's prosperity than that he has first-class cattle.

☞ Paper is a cheap and good material to cleanse utensils. Knives rubbed with it preserve their brightness stoves rubbed hard with it every morning will remain clean and bright.

—BRICK FOR SALE. A large quantity of well-burned, first-class quality of Brick now ready for the market at the "Thompson Brick Works." Address, F. G. Thompson, Manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ A celebrated naut asserts after patient investigation, that the ninth day of the moon is the most rainy of the whole twenty-eight, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rainiest hour of the day.

—THE VERDICT IS! "Upon the evidence in this case, we unanimously find that Robinson & Co. sells the lowest.

☞ Instead of confining themselves to facts and discussing the real issues in this campaign, the Democratic orators are pawing the air and shaking the skeleton of the "*Foos* bill"—appealing to the ignorance and passions of the people and tot to their better judgment.

☞ As no name is mentioned, it isn't any betrayal of confidence in stating that in a conversation with one of the "Force bill and Negro rule" shriekers, in reply to the question, "Why do you evade the real issues and try to alarm the people on one you know to be as dead as Julius Cea-ar?" he said, "All is fair in politics. It's our main 'bolt.' It we don't frighten the masses we are gone." And he spoke the truth.

☞ "A Reader" requests the CAROLINIAN to inform him "Who first used the expression in speaking of the rarity of anything, 'Conspicuous by its absence.'" Lord John Russel made the phrase popular in an address to the electors of London in 1859. He afterwards acknowledged that he had deriyed the peculiar turn of words from Tacieus.

—HALF PRICE! Ladies $1 lace serge shoes at 50c, and Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Button Fox Serge shoes at 75c. at Fowler & Cos

☞ The CAROLINIAN is asked, "What is meant by 'Standard Time?' In 1883 the railroads agreed upon a measurement of time for their mutual convenience. The United States for this purpose is divided into four territories. The first is from the Atlantic to a line drawn through Detroit and Charleston; the second extends west to a line through Bismark, N. D., and the mouth of the Rio Grande; the third includes the country from this last line to a third line through the western boundaries of Idaho and Arizona; the fourth extends to the Pacific. At noon in New York it is 11 a. m. at Chicago, 10 a. m. at Denver, and 9 a. m. at San Francisco.

——WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's New styles, reasonable prices.

LOCAL MENTION

Fair time is coming.—The women folks are already discussing the autumn fashions.—Do not offer to prove everything you say. If you do your hearers may consider the evidence necessary, and that sometimes might prove a big job.—Mr. Zenas Fearing is about to erect a handsome new residence on Ehringhaus street.—Advertising is the long pole that knocks the persimmons.—The remains of Mr. R. D. Williams, whose death at Newport News was announced last week, were brought here on Thursday for interment.—Rev. E. M. Jordar, pastor of the Methodist Church, has returned with his family from their vacation sojourn in the mountains of Virginia.—Thomas D. Johnston, son of Rev. F. H. Johnston, has left to enter Davidson College, at La Grange, this State. "Tom" is a bright boy of promise.—If you intend to do a mean thing, wait till to-morrow; if you are to do a noble deed, do it now.—Follows suit, lawyer's bills.—Mr. Robert W. Berry is enlarging his residence on Pearl street.—

Do not neglect to prepare
Something nice for the Fair.

—Mrs. L. E. Chapman and Mrs F. M. Cook sr, have returned from an extended visit to New York and other places North.—The delicious scuppernong grape in market now.—It isn't sentimental preaching that wins the most sinners.—Everybody admits the masculine girl to be appropriately equipped with suspenders.—The Court House was packed on Thursday night to hear Rev Thomas Dixon jr's celebrated lecture on "Fools." He kept the audience entranced for an hour and forty minutes. The receipts amounted to $150, of which about $95 was appropriated toward the purchase of a carpet for the Baptist Church.—Mrs. B. F. Sykes and daughter are visiting friends near Plymouth.—Some people think it a pity that they cannot run the world their way, but it is good for the rest of the world that they cannot.—

People may imagine they're wise,
'Tis a reflection pleasant;
But at the same time there are flies
On most of them at present,

—A gentle horse for sale. Inquire at this Office.—About everybody reads the CAROLINIAN.—Dr. Simmons, of Fairfield, was in the city on Saturday.—Quite a number have returned from Nag's Head.—Mrs. Lieutenent Failing and daughter left on Friday on a few weeks visit North.—Sheriff T. P. Wilcox has a pear tree on his lot on Sheppard street which is a curiosity. It has three different crops of pears on it, the first matured; the second not yet ripe, and the third only about half grown; and, too, there are blossoms for a fourth crop. Singular.—Lieut. W. Failing left on Saturday for Wilmington and other points on the coast on matters appertaining to the Life Saving service.—People who have no bad habits seldom have any conspicuously good ones.—As a rule

We here on this terrestrial ball
This curious thing discern:
It is the man that knows it all
Who has the most to learn.

—Rev. E. M. Jordan again occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday; the pulpit at the Baptist Church was filled by Rev. Mr. Snell, of Norfolk.—Lev. C. Gurkin has gone back to finish his medical course at the Baltimore College.—Mrs Sarah Harrell, an aged lady living on north Road street, died on the 4th inst. Her age was 87 years.—Hon. C. C. Pool left on Monday to attend the Republican State Convention that meets at Raleigh to-day.—Mr. Cha's H. Robinson and family have left to spend a few weeks at the Mountain Springs of Maryland.—Mr. F. G. Thompson, the energetic Manager of "The Thompson Brick Works," has just burned a kiln of splendid brick.—Beef at the Market now down to 6 and 8 cents.—Among the CAROLINIAN callers yesterday were U. O. Neal of Hatteras, and E. R. Wheelbee of Woodville.—Messrs Griffin, Aydlett, Ward and Albertson of our Bar are attending Currituck Court this week.

A Curious Commentary.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune:

"The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal" makes this curious comment upon the free-trade policy of the Southern Confederacy: "The Southern States did not contain any factories or manufacturing establishments worth speaking of. It was an agricultural section, and its labor system was based on slavery. It would have been folly, therefore, for the Confederate Government to have shut the doors against imports which were absolutely needed by its citizens. It manufactories had flourished in the South as they now do, it is morally certain that free-trade would not have been embodied in the fundamental law of the late Confederacy." From a Democratic journal this seems an indictment of the party policy of a tariff of revenue only, which has been dictated by the selid South. The new South is rapidly becoming a manufacturing section, yet its political resources are expended in compassing its own ruin.

That pain under the shoulder blade is dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Specimen Cases

S. H. Clifford, New Cassell, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and streagth. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklens Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio, had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold at Alex Wadsworth's Drug-store.

The Bottom Is Out.

$16. The Tyler Desk Co. of St Louis, Mo., have just issued their Mammoth Desk and Bank Counter Catalogue for 1893, showing New Goods, New Styles, with a cut of nearly 50 per cent. below all former lists. A standard Oak Roll-Curtain Desk for $16, should satisfy every one that they mean just what they say. Catalogues free. Postage 12 cents.

A good way of keeping butter or milk cool in hot weather without ice is to fill a box with sand to within an inch or two of the top, to sink the milk or butter in jars in the sand and to thoroughly wet it and keep the box in the cellar.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

OBITUARY.

DIED, September 5th, 1892 at River Side the residence of his parents, Robert Earle, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Baxter, aged 2 years 1 month and 9 days.

This dear little tot was indeed a joy, an inspiration, a sunbeam in the flesh. He seemed as if sent into the world as a little Evangel of light and life, to teach to those who came within the range of his beneficent influence the beautiful virtues of purity, innocence, and love. His developments of body and mind were of the highest type, and he gave promise, had he been spared, of an elegant and superb manhood. He had all those peculiar endowments that render a child lovable and magnetic, in every sense, a comely person, a genial, kindly face, that was full of decided character and a winsome, affectionate disposition, that made his gentle approaches irresistableto all. Truly it was a cruel blow from an unkind fate that laid him low. But the beautiful mark was too shining! The insatiate archer could not resist the temptation.

That heart must be obdurate and savage indeed, that could repel the carresses of his little hands, made in all the ardor and sincerity of a childish love.

Little hands beneath the sod,
Take a mother's kiss to God.
Waft it over the shining sands,
Little snow white angel hands.

With sad and sorrowing heart we bow to the divine decree, believing that the Good Master, who doeth all things well, has merely transplanted this lovely flower to a kindlier and more genial clime, in order that it may exhale a yet sweeter fragrance.

Farewell little friend! May the choicest sweets of the long Paradisian Summer be ever yours!

T. M. R.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bonchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

STORE FOR RENT OR LEASE.

The Store, 25x80 feet, fitted up for Dry Goods, now occupied by Salomonsky, is for Rent or Lease. Apply to
CHA'S H. ROBINSON.
Aug. 2, 1892.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4 '91. 1yr. New York.

LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE.

because the higher they rise in society the weaker they find themselves bodily. Ridley's Philotoken controls the nerves, aids nature in her various functions, and thus combats with the many ills of womankind successfully. If your druggist has not got it he will order it for you for $1 a bottle, from Chas. F. Risley, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Courtlandt St, New York. Send for a descriptive pamphlet with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Philotoken
16-1 yr.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. OLIVER son, on Water street. We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS

which will be sold at "bottom prices."
☞ Goods will also be sold on the Installment plan,
T. B. WILSON & CO.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

The Schooner "Mary Jane," 13 tons is offered at sale. Well adapted for the fish oyster and coast trade. In good condition. Will be sold cheap For particulars, inquire at "Carolinian" Office.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR

DAGGETT'S Self-basting ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family.
Saves 20 Per Cent. in Roasting and Bakes the Best Bread in the world.
BEST UTENSIL in the universe.
Address nearest office for terms.
W. A. DAGGETT & Co., Vineland, N. J., Boston, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal., Galveston, Tex.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11.38 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.55 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NANSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than it may exhale a yet sweeter fragrance by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 77 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. E. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS
THRESHING MACHINES
Best Machinery at Lowest Prices
A. B. FARQUHAR,
York, Pa
51-12.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler

Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REpairing, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.

SEE $16 ? BIGWATCH.

Water St, (next door to Overman's cor

Elizabeth City, N. C.
19 Years Experience at Bench

AT COST!

AT COST!

R. SALOMONSKY

Will from this date until September 1st, 1892, sell all his surplus stock at and below cost, in order that he may go into his

NEW STORE!

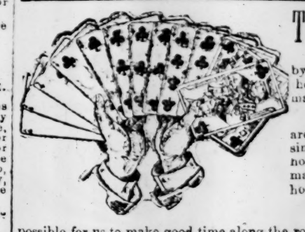
with a FRESH CLEAN STOCK from one end to the other. These goods are all first-class in every particular and among other things embraces the

LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES HATS &c, in the city. These goods will not be carried to our new quarters and must be sold at low prices will sell them. New BARGAINS EVERY DAY. The sale begins to-day and will continue until the first of September at our old stand on Water Street.

R. SALOMONSKY.

AT COST



There is no Sleight of Ha

by means of which we have been able to reduce the prices and class of goods we are dealing managed by the way the public patronize it.

FOUR THINGS AT ONCE

are possible if they work together. One to simply drawn by four horses—four good horses—instead of one wretched screw or a matched pair. And as we understand the how to drive the team they

Make It

possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four corner-stones of our house are

Best Goods, Honest Dealing,
Low Prices, Large Sto

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Shingles, &c &c.

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N C

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRISETTE

J. B. FLORA & CO.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have funds to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Glass, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at

FOWLER & CO'S

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniure, Wares and Stationery.

☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of ☜

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low

If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

DR. THACHER'S
Liver and Blood
SYRUP
A POWERFUL TONIC
PURE LIVER REGULATOR
PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.

Price, 50c and $1.
Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

FAVORITE SINGER!
Warranted for Five Years.
LOW ARM ONLY $20

OUR FAVORITE SINGER
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers
Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

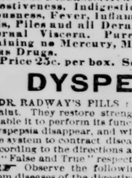
Rabbit-Killing "Industry."

In New South Wales the Government expended over £4,000,000 from 1883 to 1890 endeavoring to exterminate them. Besides that a greater sum has been expended in private moneys. In one year 25,230,000 skins had royalty paid upon them. Now, there is another side to this question of extermination, and that is the rabbit killer's and the rabbit skin dealer's interests. The rabbit killer gets two cents a head royalty from the Government for destroying the animal. He then sells the skin at from four to six cents. On the meat at the canning factories, he averages from two to four cents. It is a nice easy way of making money. The skins are bale-pressed and exported to London. In that city there is a general auction sale of skins every six weeks. The sales average from fifteen hundred to two thousand bales, and the average to a bale is two hundred skins. Pasteur endeavored to exterminate the rabbits by innoculation with chicken cholera. It is well known to those behind the scenes that he did not get a fair trial, and, in fact, was so hindered and hampered that he withdrew his agents from further experiment. The question has come up before the Government again, and a bill is now before the Sydney Legislature asking for a vote to build a brick wall entirely around the agricultural boundary of the colony of New South Wales. Rabbits will not burrow lower than two and a half feet, and it is proposed to sink the wall to that depth. The wall being once built, a general extermination of the rabbits within the inclosure will be commenced and carried through. The other colonies will watch the experiment with great interest, and if it succeeds will probably all follow suit. Such a course would confine the rabbits to the great Australian bush, in whose sandy deserts they would soon die out. What use is made of all these rabbit skins? Why, the hat on your head is made of them. The hair is plucked off the pelt by hand. A fortune awaits the man who can invent a machine to do it. A fine blue fur is then left on the pelt. The skin is then pared away from the fur by delicate machinery so fine that when the last paring is cut off the fur sometimes hangs in one flimy section. This is worked up into felt. Ordinary hats are made from rabbit skin. A better class is made from a kind of water rat trapped in Buenos Ayres, and then come beaver and musquash, obtained in the United States and Canada.—Boston Transcript.

A new vaccination law went into effect in Italy with the beginning of the year, which requires that every child shall be vaccinated before it is six months old, and again at eight, or at any time whenever the sanitary authority deems it necessary to promote individual and public safety. Those who are not vaccinated and revaccinated according to the requirements of the law are excluded from schools, factories, workshops, benevolent institutions, etc. Provision is also made for the cultivation and supply of both animal and human lymph.

At a Paris fair a prize was awarded to the man with the most monstrous nasal affair.

Considerable American hardware is going to Belgium.



My Wife

Was **miserable all the time** with **kidney complaint** but began improving when she had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla one week, and after taking three bottles was perfectly cured. I had

Mrs. Richardson. **Heart Failure, Catarrh** and **Liver Complaint.** Could not sleep, bloated badly, had pains in my back, ringing noises in my ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave immediate benefit, sound sleep and good health." H. C. RICHARDSON, Siloam, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness and all Liver troubles.

JOHNSON'S
Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED IN 1810.

THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 25c., six, $2. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say is "False and True" respecting diet.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Dispatches of Interest From at Home and Abroad.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's Eighty-Third Birthday Celebrated.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, celebrated his eighty-third birthday at Beverly Farms, Mass., his summer residence, a few days ago. It was a busy day for the aged poet, yet a day of happiness and contentment. "It is the pleasantest event of this sort I have had in recent years," he said. He had a chance to rest in the morning, but in the afternoon his time was fully taken up with visitors. His health is generally good, but his eyesight is failing a little and it interferes somewhat with his reading and correspondence. That is the only evidence of advancing years.

He had several presents and an avalanche of letters and telegrams. Ex-Secretary Bayard was among the guests, and the venerable Robert C. Winthrop called upon him a day or two ago to present his congratulations. Among the gifts were a beautiful basket of flowers from his publishers; set of Charles Lamb's works, beautifully bound, the gift of two lady friends, and a nautilus shell mounted on solid silver. It was indeed a very pretty conceit.

The large nautilus shell of exquisite tints and coloring had been set on a standard of silver. Upon the silver case was inscribed in script the opening line from Dr. Holmes's well known poem, "The Chambered Nautilus," the opening line, which runs thus:

"Thanks for the Heavenly message brought by thee."

The delicate and exquisite gift was from Mrs. William H. Moore, of Chicago, who was one of the early callers. There was a large frosted cake, bearing the letters "O. W. H." upon the top, wreathed with a delicate green vine, and surmounting it were twelve tiny candles. This was from a young miss in the neighborhood, Amelia Calif, who claims descent from Robert Calif of the days of Cotton Mather.

Still another gift was a small bronze piece, representing three corner pillars of a temple in the Roman Forum. There was a pin cushion, done in dainty fancy work, from a lady admirer, and there were sprays and bouquets of flowers from many others.

One gift which he prizes very much came from a friend in Scotland, who sent a facsimile of the first edition of the works of Robert Burns, which have now become exceedingly rare. It is dated 1820.

Wheat Across the Sea.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture published at Buda Pesth his estimates of the world's crops, surpluses and requirements, and according to his figures Europe will require to import something over 170,000,000 bushels of wheat this crop year from North America, India and Australia. In some important countries these estimates are at variance with those published. At the International Grain Market at Vienna, for example, the Hungarian estimates for Russian wheat are for a larger crop than last year, while the Vienna estimate gives lower percentages than last year.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Walter Del Mar & Co., we were enabled to give the complete Vienna estimate for wheat in percentages as follows:

Austria, 110; Hungary, 102; Prussia, spring, 86, winter, 103; Saxony, spring, 107, winter, 114; Upper and Lower Bavaria, 125; Bavarian and Hesse Palatinate, spring, 100, winter, 120; Baden, 100; Wurttemberg, spring, 98, winter, 99; Mecklenberg, 110; Denmark, 103; Norway and Sweden, 105; Italy, 75; Switzerland, 117; Holland, 100; Belgium, 102; France, 94; Great Britain and Ireland, 91; Servia, 105; Egypt, 80; Roumania, 130; Russia, Podolia, 75; Bessarabia, 25; Central, 62; Northern, 80; Cherson and Ekaterina, 80; Courland and Livonia, 100; Poland, 100.

The above estimates are prepared by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture from special consular reports for the Grain Congress.

Thrown Into a Thresher.

A boy while cutting bundles for a threshing machine near Cato, N. Y., accidentally cut the feeler's hand, which so infuriated the latter that he caught the lad up and threw him into the rapidly revolving cylinder, where he was ground to death before any one present could raise a hand to rescue him.

The brother of the unfortunate lad immediately fell the murderer with a blow from a pitchfork and then repeatedly plunged the tines of the fork through his body until he was dead.

All the threshing hands stood by and witnessed the terrible affair, apparently paralyzed by horror and unable to interfere.

Killed in a Collision.

Three passengers were killed and eighteen seriously injured in a collision in the suburbs, near Diegben and Schaerbeek, Belgium, between the express train from Ostend and the regular train to Antwerp. The fireman and engineer of the express train were crushed to death. Several were fatally injured, among them Consul-General Jesslen, of the Orange Free State.

King Leopold, of Belgium, was on the next train from Ostend. Owing to the blocking of the line by the wreck he had to take another route into Brusse s.

Misjudgment of an In-Curve.

A fatal accident occurred at Lansford, Penn., during the progress of a game of baseball. Thomas Donnelly misjudged an in-curve and struck at it, instead of moving out of the way. The ball hit him in the ear knocking him to the ground. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived the injured man died.

A Cure for Cholera.

Frau Froinert, who was the first person in Berlin, Germany, that contracted cholera, has been saved by being inoculated with cholaride sodium, a preparation advocated by Professor Koch.

Eleven of a Crew Drowned.

The British bark Newfield, Captain Scott, from Sharpnose for Brisbane, has been wrecked near Port Campbell, Victoria. Eleven of her crew were drowned.

A MILE IN 2.05 1-4.

The Peerless Nancy Hanks Lowers Sunol's Record Three Seconds.

The great little champion of the trotting turf, the peerless Nancy Hanks, has added new honors to the fullness of her fame. On the kite shaped track at Independence, Iowa, piloted by that prince of drivers, Budd Doble, she trotted from wire to wire without a break or falter in the sensational time of 2.01¼, not only lowering the record so long held by Maud S., but beating even the time made by Sunol on the Stockton kite.

RECKLESS DUELISTS.

One of the Principals and Two Children Killed.

As a result of an old fued, Humphrey Best and John Campbell fought an impromptu duel at Paint Lick, ten miles from Lancaster, Ky.

Best was killed and Campbell received two bullets in his breast. Two little children playing in the road were struck by stray bullets and both were killed.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PROFESSOR WOOD testified in the Borden case at Fall River, Mass., that he found no poison in the murdered couple's stomachs, and no blood on the hatchets taken from the house.

IN the Borden murder case at Fall River, Mass., the defence concluded their testimony.

PRESIDENT HARRISON arrived at New York from Loon Lake, and went to Ophir Farm, the summer house of Whitelaw Reid, candidate for Vice-President. Many prominent Republicans called to pay their respects. The President decided, when the news of the cholera on the steamship Moravia reached him, to alter his plans, and he went to Washington on the midnight train, instead of going back to Loon Lake.

THE Connecticut Prohibition State Convention convened at Hartford with about 350 delegates present. Edward P. Auger, of Middletown, was nominated for Governor.

South and West.

EDWARD HUNTLEY and John Davis were fatally shot while trying to escape from the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich.

WILLIAM KNEE, cashier of the Mount Jackson (Va.) National Bank, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Knee had overdrawn his salary about $700, and also forged his uncle's name to a check for $250.

NEBRASKA Democrats met in State convention at Lincoln and nominated J. Sterling Morton for Governor.

THE Northeastern switchmen's strike, which has been on in New Orleans, La., since August 14th, took a serious turn a few nights ago, and terminated in four employes and one striker being shot.

THE result of the Democratic primaries in South Carolina gives the State to Tillman for two years more. The Tillmanites have a majority of about 15,000 in a total of 60,000.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention was held at Milwaukee. The present State officers were renominated.

THE county jail at Guthrie, Oklahoma, was partially burned and two of the forty prisoners made their escape.

AT Denver, Col., Henry B. Orm, a faro dealer, shot and instantly killed his sweetheart. Orm then fatally shot himself.

LIGHTNING did fearful work in Henderson County, Alabama. At Columbia Charles Summerford was struck and instantly killed. The same bolt struck and set fire to his stables, and they were burned, with their contents.

Washington.

ORDERS have been issued from Washington to take steps for the removal of 100,000 cattle, said to be on the Cherokee Outlet and Strip. Colonel Wade, who commands the troops in that territory, will be instructed to carry out the orders.

THE Treasury Department has informed a correspondent that under recent decisions of the Board of General Appraisers bicycles are not considered to be entitled to free entry as personal or household effects, but are held to be property dutiable when imported.

THE coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of August amounted to 6,949,620 pieces, of the value of $4,427,020.

THE public debt statement for August shows that the decrease of the interest and non-interest bearing debt amounted to $153,-215.50. Total cash in the Treasury, $781,-514,982.86. The receipts from internal revenue were $390,548 and from customs $987,-848. Miscellaneous receipts, $90,613. The National bank notes received for redemption amount to $171,645.

Foreign.

THE Marquis De Mores and the four seconds who acted in the duel in which the Marquis killed Captain Mayer, have been acquitted at Paris, France.

CHOLERA has appeared in London and Liverpool; there was a remarkable falling off in the severity of the plague in Hamburg; there were seventy-one new cases and seventeen deaths in Havre; the disease appears to be spreading in Antwerp; 156 cases and forty-one deaths were reported in St. Petersburg.

PRIME MINISTER GLADSTONE was at tacked and knocked down by a heifer at Hawarden, England, but escaped serious injury.

A MINE explosion, caused by accumulated gas, resulting in the certain loss of ten and possibly forty lives, has just occurred in the Aggrappe coal mine at Borinage in the Province of Hainault, Belgium.

WHILE the work of repairing the old royal castle in Konigsberg, Germany, was going on the scaffolding collapsed and nine workmen were killed.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

MISS SICKELS has returned from Washington with a very encouraging report as to progress in the Indian exhibit.

IT is proposed that one of Montana's contributions to the Exposition, to be made by women of the State, shall be a fountain made of natural ore.

THE Chicago Schuetzen-Verein has issued an invitation to the sharpshooters of the world to participate in a great international sharpshooter's contest in Chicago in connection with the Exposition next year.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, of Philadelphia, will bring his big steer, the largest in the world, to the Columbian Exposition. The steer was sired by a pure bred Holstein, and his dam is a pure bred Durham cow. The animal is six years old and weighs 3800 pounds.

MR. ESTEBAN CARIDE, the manager of the Museum of Natural History in Buenos Ayres, proposes to send to the World's Columbian Exposition a Corrientes alligator, a Pampa Central eagle, the famous white bird "pajaro blanco," or Mirascal of the South, a blind "piche" (a very rare specimen of the armadillo), and a "mataco."

CALIFORNIA is to be honored by having a section of one of her famous big trees made a prominent feature in the Government building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The section of tree will be twenty-three feet in diameter and thirty feet long. This will be divided into three parts and these will be placed in their natural position, one above the other and so arranged as to form something like a two-story house.

EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER JOHN H. THIRY of Long Island City, N. Y., is preparing a display of his penny school banking system for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1885 Mr. Thiry, who is a Frenchman, first introduced the system in the public schools of Long Island City. Since then it has been taken up in 300 other schools in various parts of the country. According to Mr. Thiry's statistics, more than 28,000 scholars during the past seven years have deposited and saved pennies amounting to $140,000.

A HUGE octopus or devilfish has been captured outside the Golden Gate, Cal., by some fishermen. It measured fourteen feet from the end of the body to the end of the longest tenacle, and has eight arms, and as is usual with the fish, there are over 800 suckers on the arms. The body is nothing but a huge sack, and is soft and flaboy; it is about two feet long. There are two eyes about an inch in diameter, and a faint resemblance to a beak and mouth. This specimen is one of the best in the country, and will be preserved and sent to Chicago for exhibition at the Exposition.

AN interesting exhibit is to come from the Black Hills, S. D., which will display, in novel form, the minerals found in the Hills. This exhibit, when arranged, will be in the form of a two story and a half cottage, with towers and gables. The foundation will be made of pure white limestone headed with a layer of Buffalo Gap "calico" stone. The first story will be veneered with pink quartz. Above that the handsomest rocks obtainable will be used—copper, mica, schist, needle, spar, garnet, etc. The upper part of the tower will be made of rubies and the upper part with some sparkling substance. The windows and shingles are to be of mica, and the steps of marble.

EXCURSIONISTS PERISH.

The Western Reserve Goes Down With a Pleasure Party.

The steamer Western Reserve, one of the largest and finest vessels on the lakes, went down off Deer Park, Mich., the other night. Twenty-six persons were drowned and only one of those on board was saved. Among the lost were Captain P. G. Minch, his wife and two young children.

Captain Minch was the principal owner of the Reserve, and one of the wealthiest vessel men of Cleveland. He and his family were taking a pleasure trip. The boat was commanded by Captain Albert Myers, of Vermillion. The survivor is Harry Stewart, of Algonac, Mich. A sister of Mrs. Minch, Mrs. Jacob Ingledry, and her nine-year-old daughter were also lost. The vessel was valued at $220,000. The disaster is the worst which ever happened on the upper lakes.

PORT GATES CLOSED.

Twenty Days' Quarantine Ordered by President Harrison.

A Circular Which Practically Suspends All Immigration.

President Harrison practically suspended foreign immigration by issuing an order that all steamships from foreign ports bringing immigrants be subjected to a quarantine of twenty days at the port of arrival before landing passengers.

This order applied to all steamships leaving foreign ports on and after September 1, and was enforced against all steamships then on the sea bound hither, at the discretion of health officers.

On the announcement of the President's order the Inman line, the leading American transatlantic steamship company, immediately cabled to all its European agents directing them to suspend all immigrant business.

As about 50,000 European immigrants are brought hither a month the order will have immediate and far reaching effect.

The agents estimate that the loss to the steamship companies will be not less than $2,000,000 a month.

President Harrison arrived at the White House from his vacation at Loon Lake and his visit to Whitelaw Reid in New York about half-past 8 o'clock, and immediately called a conference of Government officials to consider the cholera situation.

After an hour's deliberation it was decided not to issue a proclamation suspending immigration, but instead to issue the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.
WASHINGTON, September 1, 1892.

To Collector of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Local Boards of Health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detentions may be imposed upon these vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State, or the regulations made thereunder) and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect, except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department.
WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, United States Marine Hospital Service.
CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Approved: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

This circular was accompanied by legal opinion as to the power of the President from Attorney-General Miller, the essence of which is in the following latter half:

By the law of 1878 it is provided, among other things:

First—That no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious disease exists, or conveying any person or persons, merchandise or animals, affected with any contagious disease, shall come into the United States except in the manner and subject to the regulations in that act authorized.

Second—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and shall frame all needed rules and regulations for that purpose. These rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the President; but such rules and regulations shall not conflict with or impair any sanitary or quarantine laws or regulations of any State or municipal authorities now existing, or which may hereafter be enacted.

The policy of Congress has apparently been to mainly leave this branch of the public service with the States, and most of the seaboard States have statutes more or less elaborate on the subject.

The State statutes and regulations, however, may be supplemented by the National Executive. My conclusion, therefore, is that the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service and the Secretary of the Treasury, with your approval, have authority to make needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the State laws and regulations for the quarantining of ships coming into our harbors, with a view to the protection of the health and lives of our people. Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-General.

The Postoffice Department also decided on a rigid inspection of all foreign mails from infected countries. The step was considered necessary by reason of the large commercial correspondence constantly going on between the United States and those countries, and by which cholera germs could be communicated. Mail matter of this description is thoroughly fumigated before being delivered for distribution, and the utmost pains taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the United States through the mails.

The chief of the Foreign Mail Bureau has the matter in charge, and his instructions to postoffice officials on the subject are most comprehensive.

Additional means of security have been ordered for use at the National Quarantine stations at the Delaware Breakwater and Cape Charles, Va. The revenue cutter Winona was ordered to the former and the revenue steamer Crawford to the latter place.

Both boats are well equipped for the work in hand, and Marine Hospital officials say that their presence at the two stations named will be fruitful of good results should infected ships put in there.

The revenue steamer Ewing is also at the Cape Charles station fitted up for use as a floating hospital, and this makes the outfit at that station complete in every particular.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Distinguished Author Expires at His Staten Island Home.

George William Curtis died at his residence in Livingstone, Staten Island, N. Y., at 2:30 A. M., a few days ago. Mr Curtis had been ill for several weeks, but had rallied sufficiently to give hope of his ultimate recovery.

George William Curtis was born at Providence, R. I., February 24, 1824. In 1842 he joined the one time famous Brook Farm Institute at Roxbury, Mass. In 1846 he visited Europe and Asia, remaining abroad until 1850. On his return to this country he became connected with the New York Tribune and Putnam's Monthly, and published a series of papers and sketches relating to his travels. He also lectured on social and æsthetic topics throughout the country and wrote for many of the leading magazines.

He was appointed Regent of the State University of New York in 1867, was made Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1868. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Hayes during the memorable campaign of 1876, and was offered a foreign mission for his services, which he declined. He strongly supported Cleveland in 1884.

He was the author of a number of popular books of travel and sketches, and an extremely popular orator. For many years he edited Harper's Weekly, and contributed to Harper's publications.

TRAINMEN KILLED.

Two Trains Collide at Burlington, N. J., With Terrible Results.

Two trains on the Camden & Amboy Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crashed together at Whitehall a few nights ago, and four of the train hands were killed.

The trains were No. 342, east bound, and an extra drawn by engine No. 1019. The extra consisted of a lot of empty passenger cars en route for Camden.

The road is a single-track one, and neither engineer knew of the other's approach until they were within a few yards of each other. A moment later came the crash, and both engines now lie across the track, wrecked into shapeless masses.

The passengers on the east-bound train received a severe shaking up, but fortunately none of them were injured.

A FATAL WRECK.

Disregard of a Danger Signal by the Engineer the Cause.

Three men were instantly killed and two others injured by an accident to the morning newspaper train on the Hudson River division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at New Hamburg, N. Y., at 6:15 o'clock a few mornings ago. The fatal accident was said to have been due to the carelessness of the engineer, who disregarded a danger signal and tried to run his train over an open drawbridge. The engineer was one of the three who were killed outright. His fireman and a postal clerk were the others. Of the sixteen men on the train, eleven escaped with a severe shaking.

At New Hamburg, the Hudson River division of the Central, crosses Nappinger's Creek on a short bridge which spans about twenty-five of water. The bridge is a swing draw. The draw had been opened for the passage of a small steamboat, and had been nearly closed again when the train dashed on the bridge at the rate of a mile a minute.

The engine bounded over the space between the southern section of the bridge and the draw and hung from the middle portion, with the tender hanging over the water.

Only the strength of the couplings prevented the rest of the train from plunging down into the creek. But the mail car was hurled on top of the tender and badly smashed. Engineer Owens, Firemen Beck and John H. King, one of the postal clerks, were instantly killed. Conductor Todd, Chief Postal Clerk Toomey and Brakeman O'Neil were badly bruised. The other men escaped with slight hurts.

Much of the mail matter was destroyed. The engine, tender and mail car were entirely wrecked.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner Simonds Submits His Annual Report.

Commissioner Simonds, of the United States Patent Office, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The report shows that during the past year there were 45,945 applications for patents and caveats received.

There were 23,626 patents granted, including reissues and designs. Trade marks, 1363, registered, and six labels registered. Twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-seven patents expired during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to $1,268,-727 and the expenditures were $1,114,134, leaving a surplus for the year of $154,593.

NINE DROWNED.

A Lake Schooner Capsized in a Gale and All on Board Lost.

The schooner City of Toledo, belonging to the Manistee Lumber Company, was caught in the northwesterly gale and driven on the beach of Pierport, Mich. She turned completely over in a few minutes and all hands were lost.

She was commanded by Captain John McMillan. His two eldest daughters were on board with him. The crew consisted of six men. There was a heavy sea when the boat went out, so much that the crew had to take to the rigging. Three hours afterward she was sighted with her flag at half mast making for the beach. The vessel now lies bottom up about fifty rods north of Pierport.

FRANCE in the past year has realized a revenue of $74,600,000 out of its sales of tobacco, which is a Government monopoly.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

36			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 20	@	$2 25
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@	2 80
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 95	@	3 00
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 00	@	—
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 75	@	1 80
1891, bags	1 70	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extras	23½	@	24
St. & Penn., firsts	22	@	23
Western, firsts	22	@	23
Western, seconds	19	@	20
Western, thirds	17	@	18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	22	@	24
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@	21
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	21½	@	22
Welsh tubs, 1sts	19	@	20
Welsh tubs, 2ds	17½	@	18½
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	—
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	—	@	9¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	9¾
Full cream, good to prime	8¾	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	6¾	@	6¾
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	21	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	20
Fresh, Fancy to prime	19½	@	19¾
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Green sorts, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Sweet varieties, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Seckel, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb	8	@	10
Up river, Niagara, per lb	8	@	10
Up river, Champion, lb	2½	@	3½
Jersey, Champion, per lb	2	@	3
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	1 50	@	1 75
Poor to extra	50	@	1 50
Huckleberries, per quart	4	@	8
Watermelons, per 100	6 00	@	18 00
Muskmelons, per box	50	@	75
Plums, up river, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
State, 10 lb basket	30	@	50
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	24	@	—
1891, prime	22	@	23
1891, common to good	18	@	21
State Old odds	6	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	13
Western, per lb	—	@	13
Spring Chickens, local, lb	13	@	13½
Small to medium	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb	—	@	—
Mixed weights	18	@	—
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., broilers	15	@	19
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13	@	13½
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Ducks—Western, per lb	7	@	12
Eastern, per lb	15	@	16
Spring, L. I., per lb	15	@	18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	17	@	18
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@	—
Light, per doz	2 50	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	—	@	—
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	75	@	1 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 50	@	—
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Onions—Jersey, yellow bbl	200	@	—
State, per bbl	2 00	@	—
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	75	@	1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	75	@	1 00
L. I., white, barrel	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 50	@	2 00
Long Island, per 100	50	@	60
Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate	33	@	40
Grant, etc., per crate	22	@	30
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
South Jersey, per bbl	—	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill, Extra	4 30	@	4 45
Patents	4 85	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80½	@	80¾
Rye—State	63	@	64
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56	@	60
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	41¾
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	55
Lard—City Steam	7.40	@	—
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	43 00
Calves, City dressed	2	@	8
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 25
Lambs, per lb	5¾	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 60
Dressed	6¾	@	7¼

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Formal Consecration of the World's Fair Buildings.

Imposing Exercises at Chicago on October 20, 21 and 22.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the Exposition buildings should be dedicated on the twelfth day of October, 1892, with "appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of Congress, the date was changed to October 21, 1892. The following is the programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith:

The evening of Wednesday, October 19, a grand reception will be tendered the President of the United States, his Cabinet and other distinguished guests at the Auditorium. After the close of the ceremonies on each of the three succeeding evenings, there will be magnificent pyrotechnic displays.

October 20—The Civic Celebration.

The first day will witness an imposing procession, indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organizations, which will be reviewed by the President of the United States, his Cabinet, the Congress and other honored guests.

In the evening, at Jackson Park, amid myriads of electric lights and other displays, a water pageant, "The Procession of the Centuries," will move through the beautiful water-ways of the Exposition grounds, illustrating with beauty and historic accuracy some of the great facts of history connected with the discovery of America, such as the condition of the country prior to the landing of Columbus; striking events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessels upon which these tableaux will be represented vary from forty to fifty-three feet in length, modeled after the naval architecture of the period represented; for example, "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modeled after the lines of the Santa Maria.

The following subjects will be illustrated: 1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians. 2d. The Stone Age; representing the Cliff Dwellers. 3d. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs. 4th. Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. 5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos. 6th. Discovery of America. 7th. Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella; representing natives and the strange products of the new country. 8th. English Cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown. 9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson River; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam. 10th. Landing of the Pilgrims, and illustrations of early Puritan life. 11th. Ferdinand de Sota; discovery of the Mississippi. 12th. The French explorers, Pierre Marquette, Chevalier La Salle and the Northwest. 13th. Washington and his generals. 14th. Signing of the Declaration of Independence. 15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original States; the sisterhood of the Great Republic, welcoming the territories to the constellation of the States. 16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way." 17th. The genius of invention; application of steam, etc. 18th. Electricity and electrical appliances. 19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation. 20th. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness. 21st. Agriculture. 22d. Mining